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badly organized. It would be interesting to see whether the American agricultural market would suffer by comparison with the Danish—that is to say, whether the grower of a pig receives in this country a smaller percentage of the final value of the cured product than he does in Denmark; but no such figures are given in the work before us. He is emphatically of the opinion that one obstacle to coöperation in England is the lack of farm owners, for he thinks that only farm owners will coöperate. Tenants have not a sufficient permanency of interest, and moreover are afraid that if they should become more prosperous their rents would rise—an opinion which the single taxer will not be slow to take advantage of.

The author's observations regarding small-holding ownership in Denmark are not so flattering as might be expected. The very small holdings, financed by the state, seem to have been of dubious expediency. That is, it is doubtful whether the purchaser of a small holding (say  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres) is any better off than a farm laborer. It must obviously result in a rather inferior application of labor to the land.

Aside from the information afforded regarding the economic conditions of Denmark, this work is a valuable illustration, to the student of economic science, of an extremely important and very much neglected method of economic investigation.

T. N. CARVER.

*Harvard University.*

*Landwirtschaftliche Studien in Nordamerika mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Pflanzenzüchtung.* By K. VON RUMKER and E. VON TSCHERMAK. (Berlin: Paul Parey. 1910. Pp. xvi, 151; 71 illustrations. 5 m.)

This book is the report of a three-months' study of American educational institutions and experiment stations by the authors in 1909, under the auspices of the German and Austrian governments. The purpose of their visit was a thoroughgoing inquiry into the status of investigative plant breeding in America, especially in its experimental and practical aspects, and incidentally a survey of certain other agricultural problems of a more general nature. Their report deals with the technical and scientific, rather than the economic aspects of the agricultural industry.

The book consists of five chapters, and is based on first-hand

observations and data, supplemented by a presentation of authoritative publications on problems of heredity and plant breeding. It is apparent that America is clearly a leader in experimentation and research connected with maize, grass and fodder plants. Chapter 3 discusses methods and technical expedients; chapter 4 deals with miscellaneous agricultural investigations,—soils, fertilization, machinery, etc.

Because of its wealth of concrete material, its classified bibliographies, and its comprehensive summarizations, the book should prove very helpful and suggestive to both the general student of agriculture and the specialist in plant breeding. Moreover, it exemplifies the advantages which accrue to both science and humanity from the interchange of scientific ideas and the survey of scientific progress and methods in countries not our own.

ALEXANDER E. CANCE.

*Massachusetts Agricultural College.*

*The Sugar Beet and Beet Sugar.* By SAMUEL JODIDI. (Chicago: The Beet Sugar Gazette Company. 1911. Pp. 76.)

The little book consists of articles originally published in "The Beet Sugar Gazette." It contains, first, a brief account of the origin and development of the beet sugar industry in Europe and especially in the United States, followed by a more detailed discussion of technical matters pertaining to the agricultural and the manufacturing phases of the industry. The articles were intended to be of practical use to farmers and factory managers, and there is little in the book of direct economic interest. It does, however, offer a convenient brief summary of farm and factory practice. An appendix contains a reprint from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1908, of an article on the by-products of the beet sugar industry.

E. V. R.

#### NEW BOOKS

BRIGHTHOUSE, H. *The price of coal.* (London: Gowans & Gray. 1911. 6d.)

CARVER, T. N. *Principles of rural economics.* (Boston: Ginn & Co. 1911. Pp. xx, 386. \$1.30.)

To be reviewed.